

CLAIMS

1. An electrooptic device comprising of opposing electrodes separated by an electrolyte wherein at least one of the said electrodes comprises of electrically conductive yarns and the yarns are integrated in a fabric.
2. The electrooptic device in claim 1 is one of electrochromic, electroluminescent and photoelectrochromic and suspended particles.
3. An electrooptic device as in claim 2 which is used for a display, camouflage and a variable light attenuation panel.
4. An electrooptic device as in claim 1 is encapsulated between protective layers.
5. An electrooptic device as in claim 4 where the protective layers are made out of polymeric materials and the electrolyte comprises of ionic liquids.
6. An electrooptic device in claim 1 where the yarns are coated with an electrochemically active layer.
7. An electrooptic device as in claim 1 where the electrolyte comprises of at least one of a solvent, dissociable salt, ion-conducting polymer, redox dye, UV stabilizer, viscosity modifier.
8. An electrooptic device comprising of opposing electrodes separated by an electrolyte wherein one of the said electrodes comprises of electrically conductive yarns and the yarns are integrated in a fabric and the second electrode comprises of an electrically conductive foil.
9. An electrooptic device as in claim 8 where the foil is prepared by depositing a conductive material on an electrically insulating substrate
10. An electrooptic device as in claim 8 wherein at least one of the electrode is coated with an electrochemically active layer.
11. A method to prepare an electrooptic device comprising of opposing electrodes separated by an electrolyte wherein at least one of the said electrodes comprises of electrically conductive yarns and the yarns are integrated in a fabric, wherein the method comprises of:
 - a. assembling the electrodes connected to the powering leads between two opposing protective substrates; and

- b. sealing the perimeter of the opposing protective substrates to encapsulate the electrodes with the ends of the powering leads projecting out of the encapsulation and with one or more holes in one of; the sealant and the protective substrate; and
- c. introducing a liquid electrolyte through one of the said holes to fill the encapsulated volume, and sealing the holes after the electrolyte fill process is complete.

12. A method to prepare an electrooptic device in claim 11 wherein the liquid electrolyte is converted to a solid after the holes are sealed.

13. A method to prepare an electrooptic device as in claim 11 where prior to the electrolyte fill process bond points are introduced within the interior of the device.

14. A method to prepare an electrooptic device as in claim 11 where after the electrolyte fill process bond points are introduced within the interior of the device.